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"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 129.

WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1858.

THE DEMONSTRATION AT SPRINGFIELD.

THE NOMINATION OF JOHN L. M.CONNELL FOR

The democracy of the sixth congressional district of ll-linois met at Springheld on the 7th instant in grand mass meeting. Every county in the district was largely repre-sented, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The meet-ing was organized by the appointment of B. T. Burke president: A. G. Herndon, Morris Lindsay, and Augus-tus Hays, of Sangamon, vice presidents; James J. Clark-son and Thomas Crafton, of Sangamon, and Thomas H. Carter, of Cass, secretaries. Whilst the committee ap-pointed to draught resolutions were absent, John L. Mc-Connell was nominated for Congress. The resolutions, reported as follows, were then unanimously and enthusi-astically adopted:

ples of the national democratic party adopted in the Cin-

fidence in the purity, integrity, and democracy of the na-tional administration of James Buchanan, and we hereby declare our approval of his policy, particularly with ref-erence to Kanasa states.

Resolved, That we refuse, as national democrats, to ac-

Recored, That we refuse, as national democrats, to acquiesce in, or approve of, the action of Stephen A. Isoaglas in his unjustifiable course towards the national democracy in Congress last winter, deeming it unworthy of his eralised position and his consistency as a democrat.

Record, That we wholly repudiate the heresies attempted to be forced by our senator, S. A. Dougha, on the democracy of Illinois, and particularly those promute the in his recent Freeport speech, believing the same to be anti-democratic, and eminently calculated, if not designed, to sever the Illinois democracy from the democracy of the Union, and to democratize and finally overthrow it.

Recoled, That we hereby declare our unqualified condemnation of the arrogant and impudent assumption of Stephen A. Douglas, in forcing himself upon the attention of the public es the democratic candidate for the United States Senate, when in fact he is not a nominated, but an uninvited, self-constituted candidate.

A telegraphic desputch was read from Hon. Daniel S.

A telegraphic desputch was read from Hon Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, regretting that he could not be present, but sending a thousand greetings for the national democracy. Speeches were made by Hon. John Reynolds, H. S. Fitch, James J. Neagle, Dr. Leib, P. B. Sbepherd, and Col. McConnell. We make room for the able speech of Mr. Fitch;

no long speech from me. I nover made one, and shall not now. I will endeavor to make my remarks pertinent, embarmseing position. On the right we have the repub-licans, with their philanthropic intolerance and their sent-imental malevolence, charging us with being the advo-cates of human bondage, traffickers in human flesh, and a dozen other interesting employments—in a word, the very missionaries of slavery and the devil. On the left we have the followers of Douglas impeaching us as here-tics to the democratic faith, allies of the abolitionists, and

s we do or arr. Dougnas.

We are opposed to the republican party, with its comassionate bowels, scriptural accents, and "noble army of
nartyrs," as being only the embodiment of a great popular cant, whose platform is sandwiched between two
prayers, and every sim has a fraction of theology in it—
"an odor of sanctity which terms the public nostrils reverentially upwards." [Cheers.] We look upon its
leaders as devoet conspirators, full of piety and love of
plunder, endeavoring to construct a hypocritical avenue
to the public treasury. [Cheers.] The only principle of
the party is one ideal, anti-slavery whimper, which but a
short time ago was the harmless hobby of a few fanatics. serving only to give the jaquancy of treason and the secret charm of bold, had words, to itinerant lecturers and notorious clergymen, but has now become the gloomy background of the whole republican organization. I must do the republicans, however, the credit to say that they are as much opposed to us as we are to them. In fact they practically teach that to cut a pro-slavery man's throat is the shortest cut to salvation, and to jerk a democrat under the fifth fib is going far lowards "renouncing the world, the fiesh and the devil." [Laughter.] As to not democratic President, they cannot abuse him too roundly. Do as he may, he has the consolation of knowing that he can never be injured by either their support or their praise. Roderick Raywood tells us that he was once whipped for having been litten by a baker's dog, and at another time for having narrowly escaped being drowned. In a similar spirit the republicans treat Mr. Buchanan. They are constantly peering around to see if he is doing anything that they can traders him for; if he chances to be doing nothing at all they call him a tyragit and tell him not to do it again. [Laughter.]

I do not think—with one or two exceptions—that the republicans have any reason to boost of the intellectual character of their champions. Like the ingenious carpenter in Horacc, who, out of a log unfit even for a beach, manufactured a god: so they, through their cunning anti-shavery schemes, are continually elevating to nositions of public honor men eminently fitted only for

ning and slavery schemes, are continually elevating to positions of public honor men eminently fitted only for private life. It was but two years up that we witnessed them supporting for the highest office in the republic a them supporting for the highest office in the republic accandidate whose only claim was his position on the side of a public cant. We have a like example in this grate Mr. Abraham Lincoln. Mr. L has already lives half a century, and yet done little for the political honor of litinois, and it is doubtful whether he could do much more were his to reach the age of a patriarch. True, he proposes, in the argut of his election, to perform several herculean feats, such as the repeal of the Dred Scott decision and the reformation of the Supreme Court, But if Mr. Lincoln possesses the ability to do the one-thousandth part of all this, he will not only astonish his enemies but his most intimate friends. Mr. Douglas draws fearful consequences from these schemes of Mr. L., such as the dissolution of the Union and the defeat of Stephen A. Douglas. The national democracy, however, simply give him the credit of having perpetrated a very innocent piece of theoretical nonsense. macracy, however, simply give him the credit of having perpetrated a very innocent piece of theoretical nonsense. The charge of Judge Douglas, that we are supporting Mr. Lincoln, is one of those dyspeptic abellitions of bile which are doubtiess a relief to the senator's grath, if not very creditable to his veracity. Mr. Douglas will get a hundred republican votes where Mr. Lincoln will get one democratic. Mr. Douglas expects republican supporters. He dallies, and pets, and fondles these philanthropic gentlemen in a most touching manner. It is true he furbishes up some elaborate invectives for Mr. Lincolnmore elaborate than clegant—a fact, however, to be attributed rather to an unreflecting rage than any want of tributed rather to an unreflecting rage than any want of dignified courtesy in our polished senator; but he has the most purring rebukes and the gentlest disapprobation

able to so unreservedly endonse a republican sentiment

able to so unreservedly endonse a repulsican sentiment! [Hit 'em again.]

The re election of Senator Douglas will benefit the republican party, and will give Douglas a sent in her councils. Beautiful democrats these, whom Douglas would foster upon the party—very "reliable democrats." After all, they would doubtless render to the democracy the only real service in their power. They would traduce her. It is refreshing to hear our senator, in the face of those overt palpable facis, thunder forth his anathemas upon an invisible, indefinable secret alliance existing somewhere, somehow with somebody to promote the

upon an invisible, indefinable secret alliance existing apmentage, somehow with somebody to promote the republican ticket. There is a degree of distinguished assurance and a matchless intrepidity of face, a genius of effrontery in the charge that extents one's admiration. [Cheers and cries of "That's so."]

It is even doubtful whether, had it not been for Judge Douglas, we would have had any republican party at all. It was born in his repeal of the Missouri Compromise, nourished by the turnoils of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and finally rescued at the point of death by his late anti-Lecompton rebellion.

But for Stephen A. Douglas the republicans would have been a bankrapt concern to-day, without capital have been a bankrapt concern to-day, without capital

But for Stephen A. Douglas the republicans would have been a bunkrupt concern to-day, without capital enough to carry them through a summer's campaign.

But for Mr. Douglas Kansas, the theatre of the rump parliament of Topeka—the object of Henry Ward Beeche's political prayers and Horace Greeley's pious frauds—Kansas, that has driven passion in place, politicians into treason, shed blood in Washington, invished money in Massachusetts, sent duels into Canada, governors into disgrace, and everything into disorder—Kansas, the

thrown forever from the political arens, and its dismaishricks silenced for all time to come. [Great Isughter.] Where would republicans be to-day but for Kansas? Where would Kansas be but for Douglas? Senator Douglas cries peace, peace, and charges us with attempting to break up the democratic party by defeating him. Waiving for a moment the strange probability of the democratic party, even without Schator Douglas, let us examine who it is that has done the most

Douglas, let us examine who it is that has done the most towards breaking up the party.

In 1854, when Mr. Douglas introduced his Nebraska bill, you all remember the desperate character of that debate, and the Phyrrian victory won by the democracy. Many staunch and able democrate ventured to differ with Mr. Douglas on the policy and principles of this bill. Some of the leading politicians of this State did so. For these men Mr. Douglas had no leniency. He was no advocate then of that latitude of opinion—that exholic charity to error—that generous forgiveness of heresy of which he is now such an eloquent and interested champion. It was not for men then to rebet against a democratic Congress. measures. All such men were denounced by Mr. Dong-las himself as traiters. If any one expressed the slightest reverence for a compromise "canonized in the hearts of the American people," or the slightest freverence for the "stump speech in the belly of the Kansas bill," of went his head with the accuracy of the guillotine. And now if even handed, justice returns this chalice to the

[That's so—great cheers.]
The fight of '54 upon this issue, in which the de cy were defeated in every northern State, was the bitter-est and most perilous it ever encountered. In that con-test some of the oldest leaders and proudest intellects of

democracy were stream town, as the sands of the rank and file lost forever.

We consoled ourselves, however, with the belief that we were lighting for a great principle—a practical principle, plain and inflexible, which it was the pleasure of analysis which that principle underwent throughout tha ion extended as perfectly to the ma sought, through Missouri invasions, mandacent resums, and executive influence, to elect a pro-slavery convention, and fasten upon the new State a pro-slavery constitution; to which the impripable answer of Douglas and the democracy was, that the election laws were fair, and that they should be rigidly enforced—let the boasted majorithms of the content the local citizens and neavest. such a result. You are all familiar with the histo hat struggle-with its bloodshed, civil war, and rebel-

off.

Every opportunity was offered the abolitionists to vote; Every opportunity was officied the abolitionists to vote; every argument was used to induce them to accept them. Never were a people so contracted to do their duty; never were a people so coaxed to preserve their rights and exercise their power. Governor Walker became professe and laghrymose in his proclamations; Gov. Stanton sentimentally patriotic in his appears; Mr. Lousies threatened and forewarned; the l'unes ridiculed and argued. All to no purpose; the rebellious faction continued in its treasonable course to the last moment. Lecompton was adopted. There was nothing in the records of Kanses—not a document that could be considered by compren was acqueen: access as acqueen to be considered by Congress or the President as authoritative—that showed even a technical objection to that instrument; and if there was any one democrat more than another who, by his secoches are marchy, views and conduct was sinclessed. his speeches, arguments, votes, and conduct was pledged in favor of Lecompton, it was Senator Douglas. [Cries.

The amouncement that the manter intended to oppose the admission of Kansas under that constitution took the nation and the democratic party by surprise. It was at first vehemently denied, then reluctantly credited up to the very moment of his political suicide in the Senate on the 9th of December. Democrats could not believe that December and for the life that after leaving the 9th of December. Democrats could not believe that bouglas would so far stultify himself that, after leaving the van, he would in the very heat of the battle so ingloriously desert. They could not believe that, at a criss when the integrity and very existence of the democratic party depended upon austaining the national administration in a position in which it had been placed by Douglas himself, he would scifishly and shamefully turn his batteries upon his old friends and strike hands with the enemy.

to sicrifice his own personal interest was asking a little too much even for the Little Giant. [Great cheers.] It may have been very Roman and very immortal to stand up like a brave and honorable man, but it might have took him his senatorial head; hence he preferred the diagration to the valor of the deed. [His him again.] Honor

cution to the valor of the deed. [Hit him again.] Honor say have pricked him on, but if honor should have picked him off—that was the rub. Honor had no skill fir ballets. Honor could not secure a vote; therefore his would none of hi. [Loud cheers]

Add to this a very natural and discreet principle of self-preservation, a private pique against Mr. Buchanan for naving defeated him at Cincinnati, and thus sparred him a still greater defeat at the hands of the people, and refining to appoint Mr. Richardson to a cabinet office, (who, by the by, would have made a brilliant cabinet office,) and repair with the third interest and meaning of the auti-

whose creed was the destruction of the democratic party, and whose ultimate purpose was disution—men whom he had often denounced in terms that would be unjust if geren now applied to himself.

The result of Deaglas's disaffection was to embarrass the administration, clog the wheels of government, renew the slavery agitation, continue the Kansas imbrogilo, emister the sectional emittles, divide and distract the noble old democratic party that has so often delighted to have whim; and what was his reward? His studied noble old democratic party that has so often delighted to homor him; and what was his reward! His studied sophistries torn himb from limb by the merchess logic of Toombe; his claborate factions crushed beneath the unaswerable facts of Green and Rigler; his ad contempt declamation scornfully unmarked by the analysis of Brown and Bright; his uncount vituperations contempt ususly repelled by the polished sarcasms of Benjamin and the quick retort of Pugh; he yet had the consolation of falling back into the chivalrous bosom of the elegant Broderick, amid the condolence of Seward, the sympathes of Wade, and the anxious attentions of his affectionate colleague. He somehald the olleague. He sounded the very bass-string of hu-, and was sufficiently lauded by the New York ne to have killed a dozen honest democrats. Mr. uglas, however, denies that he joined the republ t claims that they came over to his platform. It

The Judge, in his opening speech at Chicago, spoke of his "bold, determined, and triumphant bitle" against Lecompton, for which very handsome piece of self-glorifiaccompton, for which very handsome piece of self-groun-cation he was frequently complimented, that his modesty took fright, and we find him at Bloomington stating that he "does not wish to be understood as claiming any spe-cial ment for the course he has pursued on this ques-tion." The correctness of this opinion is only equalled by its novelty. Whatever may be thought of the residue of the senator's speech we think the public will fully susor the senator's speech we thrus the public will rinly sus-tain him upon this point. He does not indeed deserve any special credit for the course he has pursued on this question, and for that very reason the national democracy here are opposed to his re-election. Mr. Doughs lost laurels cough last winter, and it is now proposed, as well for his own sake as for the democratic party, to deprive him of the power hereafter to betray our cause, malign

say nothing of the character of the argument, how chastely and elegantly the senator expresses it. That al-lusion to chopping off cars is worthy of the young and gifted Broderick. No ordinary plebeian like Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Trumbull could ever have marked the diguified goverity of this satire. It fleshes one with pride to reflect that he is the citizen of a State represented in the semi-torial councie by so accomplished a gentleman.

But there is no escaping this charge. It is upon record—a part of the legislative history of this republic—and the teas of the Archangel, though a fallen one could

and the tears of the Archangel, though a fallen one, could not blot it out. Even the magnificent powers of asser-tion, and great bravery of denial, which characterize Judge Douglas, cannot prevail against it. The national democracy do not blame Mr. Douglas for the act itself. lie did right in striking it out. They do blame him, however, for charging the President and Congress with noting to violate a plause that he himself had preattempting to violate a planse that he himself had pre-vended from being in the bill.

The friends of Mr. Douglas state that he differed with

the administration and the democracy only on one question, and that question has been settled. In the first
place, is it true that the senator differed with us only on
one question? It is a notorious fact that Mr. Douglas
belted every caucus nomination of the democratic senators last winter, in defiance of the very first principles of
party organization. It is equally well known that he opposed, bitterly and personally, almost every nomination
made by the President during that period. He did these
illings apon the agree and that the republican mentions
did—simply because they were democratic nominees,
and whose confirmation involved no principle or no reditriangle for the passed under authority of an act of Conpress than if enacted without such authority of their in them because passed under authority of an act of Conpress than if enacted without such authority of the high time is to recent for us to forget that the pardiscussion is too recent for us to forget that the pardiscussion is too recent for us to forget that the pardiscussion is too recent for us to forget that the pardiscussion is too recent for us to forget that the pardiscussion is too recent for us to forget that the pardiscussion is too recent for us to forget that the principal
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discussion is too recent for us to forget that the pardiscussion is too recent for us to forget that the pardiscussion is too recent due to the "Nebraska hijh." In
discussion is too recent for us to forget that the pardiscussion is too recent due and whose confirmation involved no principle or no poli-cy, but was merely a common courtesy to a national ad-ministration. Among others, we find him malignantly

the stript became they were democrate nomines and whose confirmation involved no principle or no policy, but was merely a common courtey to a national as a secure the support of members end whose confirmation involved no principle or no policy, but was merely a common courtey to a national as a secure of the support of members end whose confirmation involved no principle or no policy, but was merely a common courtey to a national as a secure of the support of members end to be supported press, while the question in the policy of the president of the foliable states, the constitutional arbitror of the collection. A mong others, we find him malipantly opening the confirmation of Nathan China, emission of the confirmation of Nathan China, emission of the confirmation of the conf The street counterface of the co

until she obtain the ratio of representation increasive required in every other State.

The peacent administration, and the entire democratic party of all the State, stand piedged to maintain those provisions. There will then arise another conflict between the democracy and the abolition hordes, similar to the one waged last winter. Where will Senator Douglas then stand? With or against the bill? Not having

mature of this mysterious punishment will be—wh he will "bring us to our milk," or "trot us do. Egypt," or "chop off our ears," it is impossible to o

whom nature has set the great seal of her (Great cheers.) Let us cling to it; cherish it; and with a spirit rising unto chivalry and a love deepening into reverence, defend it through sunshine and storm. For, whatever may be its faults, it stands solitary, imperial nequalied, and we dare say, in defiance of treason, in-radicable from the American heart.

JUDGE DOUGLAS AND THE NEBRASKA

Massas, Epirons: In a late number of your paper I find the following extract, taken from a speech of Judge Dong-las recently delivered in Illinois:

The next question Mr. Lincoln propounded to me "Can the people of a Territory exclude slavery from theillmits by any fair means before it comes into the Union insite by any tair means before it comes into the Union as a State? I amouse emphatically, as Mr. Lincoln has heard me answer a hundred times, on every stomy in Illevia, that is my opinion the people of a Territory can by langual magnic exclude theory before themes in an a State. A 4 b No matter what may be the decision of the Supreme Court on that abstract

cult to reconcile the proposition thus advanced by the Judge either with his character as a lawyer or a statesby the Court, but an authoritative deciaration of con-stitutional right. As long as that decision stands, the binding effect of it is the same as though the declaration

there were a constitutional provision that the territorial legislature should not pass any law prohibiting the holdin of slaves within its jurisdiction, yet that there would still coexist a right in that legislature to effect this object. cannot conceive of a right without a correlative obli-gation. If I have the right to enter a certain dwelling, there must be an obligation to permit me to do so. To say that I have a right to enter, but others have a right to stand on the door-way and repel ine, appears to be say that I have a right to enter, our others have a right to stand on the door-way and repel me, appears to be nothing better than a legal absurdity. Now, whether a constitutional provision be violated by direction or by in-direction, can make no legal difference. The plain duty of good citizenship is obedience to the laws, and if disobe-dience could be tolerated in any form, it is certainly when it narrows to make the laws, with haldness and directors.

Territory is perfect and complete under the Advanta bill." It will not surely be contended that an act of Congress can confer a power in derogation of the consti-tution. If, therefore, this bill had in so many words authorized the territorial legislature to pass laws excluding slavery, and such laws had been passed the moment the Supreme Court having jurisdiction of a case pronounced sistration and the democracy only on one quest them unconstitutional, there would exist no more vitality

was so framed as to secure the support of members en-tertaining these opposite views, while the question in dis-pute was left to be finally decided by the Supreme Court

1st auditor

and thus permacently settic the question of territorial power. This, it will be remembered, was attempted to be effected many years before by Mr. Cathoun, and a bill for this purpose passed the Senate—for which I believe Mr. Douglas voted.

In the face of all this, the Judge contends that, though the Senate—for that, though

the supreme court, in a case brought by writ of error or appeal from the territorial court, should decide that the territorial legislature had so pose to pass laws prohibiting the holding of slaves within its jurisdiction, "still the right of the people to make it a slave Territory or a free Territory is perfect and complete under the Nebraska bill." That is, while the bill gives the Supreme Court power to adjudicate the question for the Territory, the legislature of the Territory is left "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Thus he asserts a power above the constitution, and utterly repudiates the express limitation contained in the grant itself—"subject only to the confraction of the United States."

This plain statement of Judge Douglas's position need o comment. It involves him in inextricable difficulty no comment. It involves him in inertricable difficulty. No one regrets it more than the writer of this communication, who has ever entertained a warm friendship for the state man who had the boldness to propose and carry the ropest of the Missouri line.

SEPT. 13, 1858. "PHOCION."

THE OPPOSITION STATE CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.

[From the Albary Atlas and Argus, Sept. 11-]
We gather from the mutual recriminations and explanations of the parties that the republican and American conference committees had agreed upon a platform of, lest. Hostility to slavery in the Territories; 2d. Approval of a registry law; 3d. Addition of a year or more of probation to the term of naturalisation; and 4th. United opposition to the democratic administration.

But this platform though mutually acrossed upon in

But this platform, though mutually agreed upon in committee as the basis of a union, was subsequently al-tered in the republican convention by the addition of a tered in the republican convention by the addition of a resolution against the United States Supreme Court and the validity of its decision in the Dred Scott case, and a declaration of the right and duty of Congress to legislate slavery out of the Territories, and by additional resolu-tions of an extreme sectional and abolition character. Thus altered and adopted, they were made the basis of nominations for governor and lieutemant governor; and the ticket, thus imbodying these extreme views, in the persons of extreme partisans of the Seward school, was offered to the Americans for their acceptance, with the privilege of filling up the vacant places of canal comthe privilege of filling up the vacant places of canal com-missioner and prison inspector.

The Americans, who had sat for two days waiting for

The Americans, who had sat for two days waiting for the adoption of the platform of the committee of conference, were excited and quite angry when they saw it thus metamorphosed. They deaconced it as a trick and an insult, and indicated their sense of it by nominating a full ticket upon the misused and mailtreated platform which had been agreed upon in the beginning. The two conventions (the republicans having also nominated a full ticket) them adjourned, more widely separated than they have been at any time in many years.

Circumstances had brought them near enough together to find their points of mutual repulsion, and they flew apart like the balls of the electrican as they change by contact from possible to negative forces.

The American party is the child of an with each. The American party is the child of antipathies, and the republican party the creature of sympathies
altogether distinct and alien the one to the other. To
consolidate the two at this time would be to prove that
neither had a right to exist in the beginning, or that
both had ceased to have any of their original character.
The future paths of the two organizations point also in
different directions; and even if they had united for a
while, they would have been compelled to separate more
abruptly afterward.

They have separated. The republicans proclaim open
by that they can elect their ticket without the American
vote; and they say, less loadly, that they can give the
thirty-five yetes of the republican party, as a unit, in favoy of the nomination of Wm. H. Seward for President in
1860.